WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A transition-isolating drive circuit for a synchronous rectifier, comprising:

drive switches coupled to a transformer winding and configured to provide drive signals for said synchronous rectifier; and

a conduction-inhibiting circuit, coupled to said drive switches, that increases a turn-off voltage of said drive signals to a predetermined level.

2. The circuit as recited in Claim 1 wherein said conduction-inhibiting circuit comprises a component that produces a reference voltage on which said predetermined level is based.

3. The circuit as recited in Claim 3 wherein said component is a zener diode.

4. The circuit as recited in Claim 3 wherein said conduction-inhibiting circuit further comprises a blocking diode series-coupled to said component.

5. The circuit as recited in Claim 1 wherein said conduction-inhibiting circuit comprises a zener diode associated with each of said drive switches.

6. The circuit as recited in Claim 1 further comprising a conduction-enhancing circuit, coupled to said drive switches, that limits a turn-on voltage of said drive signals to a predetermined level.

7. The circuit as recited in Claim 1 wherein said transformer winding is a secondary winding and said circuit further comprises isolation capacitors interposing said secondary winding and said drive switches.

8. A method of providing drive signals to a synchronous rectifier, comprising:

employing an input voltage from a transformer winding to provide drive signals; and

increasing a turn-off voltage of said drive signals to a predetermined level.

9. The method as recited in Claim 8 wherein said increasing is carried out by a component that produces a reference voltage on which said predetermined level is based.

10. The method as recited in Claim 9 wherein said component is a zener diode.

11. The method as recited in Claim 9 wherein a blocking diode is series-coupled to said component.

12. The method as recited in Claim 8 wherein said increasing is carried out by a zener diode associated with each of said drive switches.

13. The method as recited in Claim 8 further comprising limiting a turn-on voltage of said drive signals to a predetermined level.

14. The method as recited in Claim 8 wherein said transformer winding is a secondary winding and said method further comprises isolating said secondary winding and said drive switches.

15. A power converter, comprising:

a main power switch coupled to a DC voltage source;

a transformer coupled to said main power switch;

a synchronous rectifier coupled to said transformer that provides a converter output; and

a transition-isolating drive circuit for said synchronous rectifier, including:

drive switches coupled to a winding of said transformer and configured to provide drive signals for said synchronous rectifier, and

a conduction-inhibiting circuit, coupled to said drive switches, that increases a turn-off voltage of said drive signals to a predetermined level.

16. The power converter as recited in Claim 15 wherein said conduction-inhibiting circuit comprises a component that produces a reference voltage on which said predetermined level is based.

17. The power converter as recited in Claim 16 wherein said component is a zener diode.

18. The power converter as recited in Claim 16 wherein said conduction-inhibiting circuit further comprises a blocking diode series-coupled to said component.

19. The power converter as recited in Claim 15 wherein said conduction-inhibiting circuit comprises a zener diode associated with each of said drive switches.

20. The power converter as recited in Claim 15 further comprising a conduction-enhancing circuit, coupled to said drive switches, that limits a turn-on voltage of said drive signals to a predetermined level.

21. The power converter as recited in Claim 15 wherein said winding is a secondary winding and said circuit further comprises isolation capacitors interposing said secondary winding and said drive switches.